Five ſpeciall Paſsages:

viz. TWO

PETITIONS

OF

THE COVNTIE

OF

YORKE.

The one Preſented to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie at York the third of *Iune*, 1642.

The other, to the Lords and Commons in Parliament Aſſembled.

With the Additionals thereunto annexed.

Die Lunæ Jun. 6. 1642.

Ordered by the Lords aſſembled in Parliament, that theſe Petitions, together with the additions, be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.

John Brown, *Cler. Parliamentor.*

The Petition of the *Kingdom* of SCOTLAND, to the Lords of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Privie Councell of that Kingdome.

ALSO

His Majeſties Letter to the Lords of his Privie Counſell of the Kingdome of SCOTLAND.

AND

A Letter from Sir *Io. Bourchier* to Sir *Thomas Barrington* Knight and BARONET.

LONDON,

Printed for *Edward Blackmore*, *Iune* 8. 1642.

Gay 1642. 522. 808

To the Kings most Excellent Maiesty.

The humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, Free-holders, and other Inhabitants of the County of *York*, Assembled by his Majesties speciall Summons at *Heworth Moore*, neere the City of *York*, on Fridy the third of *June*, 1642.

Sheweth,

THat this particular County, most affectionate to your Majesties service, hath well nigh for these three yeers last past been the Stage, whereon the Tragicall miseries, which necessarily accompany Warre and Armies, have beene presented and acted, whereby the generall wealth and plenty of this County is exhausted and brought very low: Which waight of miseries are sensibly become much more heavy, by reason of your Majesties distance in residence, and difference in Counsells, from your great Councell the Parliament; begetting great distempers and distractions throughout the Kingdome; and have, specially amongst us, produced factions and divisions, drawing into these parts great numbers of discontented persons, that may too justly be feared doe affect the publike ruine, for their private advantage. All which evils are daily fomented, and made more formidable, by your Majesties drawing together (as wee conceive not according to Law) many Companies of the Trained Bands, and others both Horse and Foot of this County, and retaining multitudes of Commanders and Cavaleers from other parts, and by the daily resort of Recusants, and persons disaffected in Religion, to your Majesties Court at York; and by the great preparation of Armes, and other warlike provisions, which begets in us feares of Warrs, to the great terrour and amazement of us your Majesties peaceable Subjects, and to the great decay of all Commerce and industrious courses, for the wealth and prosperity of the Country, especially of Clothing, which is the maine subsistence of this County, and is since your Majesties residence amongst us, and the following distractions thereupon, suddenly obstructed; insomuch that many thousand Families, who are of, and have their livelihood by the Trade of Clothing, are now at the point of utter undoing; which inevitably will prove to be of dangerous consequence, and will be the in-let to our approaching and unavoidable ruine, unlesse your Majesty please graciously to give redresse, by removing the causes which produce these miserable effects; it being too true, that very many in these and other parts of the Kingdome, doe wholly withdraw themselves from their former Commerce and Dealing; and others, both Merchants and Chapmen, doe generally refuse to make payment for Goods long since sold and delivered; alledging, that others refuse to pay them for any Commodity formerly sold, till the fears and distractions of the Land be settled. Which if not suddenly prevented, will forthwith over-turn all such wayes of advantage and comfort as have formerly made this Kingdome (and this County in particular) prosperous and happy.

We doe therefore in all humility and duty, in the sence of our present deplorable condition, beseech your Majesty to pardon Vs, if We importune Your Majesty more than others, since We have endured, and are in hazard more than any; and that from these apprehensions, We may offer to Your Majesty our earnest Petition, for redresse and prevention of these evils daily threatning danger to Your Majesty, and destruction to *us*; which we conceive is impossible any other way to be effected, than by Your Majesties entertaining a right understanding betwixt Your Selfe and Parliament, and affording Your Gracious eare and consent to such counsels and Propositions, as shall be tendered by them to Your Majesty, for the

Gay 1642. 522. 808

the honour and greatneſſe of Your Majeſty and Poſterity, and the good of this Church and Kingdome, and by Your Majeſties declining all other Counſels whatſoever, and uniting Your confidence to Your Parliament: And that Your Majeſty would in no way think fit to put us upon that Rock of dividing the duty we owe to Your Majeſty, Your Parliament, and the whole Kingdome, to which we are ſo deeply engaged by our Proteſtation, which Your Maieſty (to our knowledge) never diſſented from, nor declared againſt; and that whilſt Your Maieſty expects our performance in one part thereof, we may not (being equally engaged) impeach at all, or in the leaſt degree doe leſſe than our duty in the other, which (we ſtand reſolved of) by no meanes either of feare or favour to bee drawn to doe: and that Your Maieſty would take into conſideration, that Your Parliament being the ſupreame Judicatory of Your Kingdom, the very eſſence thereof muſt of very neceſſity bee deſtroyed, if their Counſels and determinations be ſubiected to alteration, or reverſall, by the Counſels or opinions of any private perſons, how learned or iudicious ſo ever; and ſeeing your Maieſty hath paſſed an Act, that this Parliament ſhall not be diſſolved, or adjourned, without conſent of your Majeſty, and both Houſes, Wee humbly beſeech your Majeſty to take into your gracious and provident thoughts, that nothing may be done tending thereunto, and that the Lords and great Officers now called hither by your Majeſties command, may ſpeedily return to the High Court of Parliament, whereby it may be evident to the World, that your Majeſty intends not to decline the Law ſo enacted; and that ſince your Majeſty hath graciouſly declared your confidence in the affections of this County, Your Majeſty would not think it fit an extraordinary Guard ſhould be raiſed thereour, and the Cavaleers, and others of that quality ſtill continued about your Majeſty, as men moſt uſefull, and as if kept for ſome d ſigne; they not having (for ought we know) either intereſt in, or affections to the publike good, their language and behaviour ſpeaking nothing elſe but diviſion and warre, and their advantage conſiſting in that which is moſt deſtructive to others.

And laſtly, that ſince your Majeſty hath called in this County to attend your Majeſty this day, your Petitioners do moſt humbly ſupplicate, that none, either Cavaliers or others, (who in truth have not preſent fortunes in this County) may be admitted into any meeting this day, concerning the publike buſineſſe thereof, or hereafter into any preſent Vote, or Conſultation, when any further meeting may be, to prepare and conſider of ſome fit anſwer to what your Majeſty ſhall propound; we humbly conceiving it neither juſt nor equall (but a thing to be proteſted againſt) that any whoſoever ſhould be thruſt upon us, as men of this County, that are not either by their fortune or reſidence, any part of us.

And now your Petitioners doe even heartily pray, that the God of Heaven (in whoſe hand are the hearts of Kings) would this day incline your Majeſties heart ſeriouſly to conſider theſe preſent and imminent miſeries that this your Kingdome now groanes under; in the peace whereof (viſibly under God) conſiſts the preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, the redemption of our Brethren in *Ireland*, and the eſtabliſhment of that Kingdom to your Majeſty and Poſterity, from thoſe deſperate and unparaleld Rebels; that ſo your Majeſty might graciouſly grant theſe your Petitioners humble deſires; which (whatſoever will be ſaid to the contrary) your Petitioners are well aſſured would abundantly redound to the glory of God, the honour and ſafety of your Majeſty, the good of your Poſterity, and the only probable meanes, under God, with peace and plenty to make this your Kingdome happy; beſides the acquiſition of your peoples hearts, the greateſt treaſure of Princes: all which will glorioufly repreſent your Majeſty a lively portraiture of him, who is the fountaine of Wiedome and Piety: To whom we ſhall ever pray for your Majeſties long and proſperous Reigne.

To the Right Honourable, the Lords and Commons in the High Court of Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, Free-holders, and other Inhabitants of the County of York, *assembled there at his Majesties command, the* 3. *of* June, 1642.

WEe being resolved humbly to petition His Majesty for the redresse of those grievances which we now lie under, did desire to have met in the Castle-yard at *York*, we conceiving it the fittest place to consider of such publique affaires as concerned the County; which we were not only denied of, but charge was given to the Officer there, that we should not have admittance; and when we assembled upon the place appointed by his Majesty, and did acquaint the County there met with the forme of a Petition, the sense whereof they formerly approved of, and then upon the reading thereof, generally consented to, and desired the same should be presented to his Majesty, wee were violently interrupted by the Earle of *Lindsey*, who with a great Troop attending him, in an imperious way, snatcht out of a Gentlemans hand of good quality, a copy of the fore-named Petition, which at the desire of the Countrey he was reading to them, and some of his Lordships company laid hold of his Bridle and Cloak, haling him in great fury, and said, you are a company of traiterous Rogues and Villanes, and often lifted up his Cane, as if he would have struck him. And also a Knight of this County was affronted by the Lord *Savile*, upon his reading the draught of a Petition to himself, upon the place aforesaid, the day above: First, his Lordship told him it was a Pamphlet, which he denied, thereupon the Lord *Savile* demanded it of him, which he refusing to deliver, his Lordship laid hands upon his sword, and almost pluckt him from his Horse; upon which the said Knight, fearing some mischiefe would be done him, delivered the same: And then the said Lord *Savile* told him, he laboured to sow seeds of Sedition, and if he would fight, there should be fighting enough, and many of the said Lord *Savil's* company held up their Canes at him, and one of them said, hold your prating, it were good to Cane you: Which provocations, had not the people been peaceably inclined, might have produced bloody effects. Notwithstanding all which, and divers other insufferable injuries, so confident were we of his Majesties former professions, never to refuse any Petition presented by his people to him in an humble way, that we desisted not to wait our best opportunity, to present the said Petition to his Majesty: (A copy whereof wee here humbly present unto your grave considerations,) which his Majesty notwithstanding pleased not to accept of.

We therefore humbly desire these Honourable Houses well to weigh these particulars, and to take such course therein as may tend to the preservation of our Liberties, and the peace of the Kingdome. And that you would please to addresse your selves to His Majesty on our behalfe, that through your wisdomes our Desires may finde better acceptation with his Majesty. *And we shall heartily pray, &c.*

Monday the 6. *of June,* 1642. *P. Merid.*

THe Lords and Commons observing not only the wisdom, but the affections of the County of *York* expressed in these Petitions, and likewise that they cannot be discouraged from their constant fidelity to the laws and government of this Kingdom, which have their life and being from the Parliament, have thought it fit to declare their good acceptations of their affections, assuring them that they will interest themselves in this their Demands, which tends to the honour and safety of his Majesty, the peace of his Kingdom, and may prove an effectuall means to keep us from the desperate mischiefs those Lords that opposed this Petition, would have brought this Kingdome into.

The

The PETITION of the Kingdome of *Scotland*, To the Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privie Councell of that Kingdome: Declaring their loyalty to his Maiesty, and sincere affection and love to their Brethren of *England*, And the Parliament now Assembled.

Presented by two Earles, two Knights, two Burgesses, and two Ministers, in behalfe of themselves, and the well affected of the whole Kingdom,

To the Right Honourable, the Lords of His Majesties Privie Councell, the humble Petition of many Noblemen, Gentlemen, Burgesses, and Ministers occasionally meeting at Edenburgh.

Most humbly shewing,

WHereas they upon the report and sight of great Convocations suddenly endeavoured and unexpectedly brought into this great Counsell day, for the most part by those who have beene esteemed by the Countrey and challenged by the Parliament, as Incendiaries, plotters, and enemies to the peace of this Kingdome, have occasionally conveened at *Edenburgh*. And having heard of Letters from His Majesty, and Declaration from the Parliament of *England* anent the present distractions of that Kingdome, they have reason from bygon experience, and present presumptions, to feare the intentions and endeavours of these evill affected persons and their adherents; lest by their convocations and sollicitations they take occasion of these differences to raise jealousies and divisions betwixt these Kingdomes. And considering the common interest of all the Subiects of this Kingdome to preserve the late peace, so happily concluded betwixt these Nations, by the providence of God, His Maiesties goodnesse and wisedom, and the moderation of the Parliament of *England*, and so solemnly established by the late Treaty, oath of Parliament, publike faith, and the great Seales of these Kingdomes; as in all other points, so especially in these Articles (whereunto the rest are called but prefaces) for setling and entertaining a solid peace betwixt these Nations in true union; lest upon any pretence they should be dasht one against another. Wherein it is declared the duty of the estates, yea of every subiect for to conveene and suppresse any evill affected persons who would raise Armes against the subiects of the other Kingdome without consent of Parliament, as traytors to the estate, much more to Petition against it; and wherein there is appointed a Commission of the estates for the conservation of this peace in the interim betwixt Parliaments. All which the Petitioners, amongst the rest of the good subiects of this Kingdome, did hazard their lives and estates to obtaine: And did demand in the Treaty upon their dangerous experience of the Councell of *England* there medling in the affaires betwixt His Maiesty and this Kingdome, to the engaging of the Nations in Warre, which is so often condemned by the estates of this Kingdome in their Remonstrances, pressing that common rule of Equity, *To doe as you would be done unto*; which now is and may bee retorted on this Kingdom. Like as desiring earnestly, that your Lordships in these publique resolutions of so great consequences to these Kingdoms, may carry along with you the hearts and consciences of the body of this Kingdom, and prevent that the breaches grow not wider by false confidences grounded upon sudden undertakings of any persons, as also their naturall affection and duty to their gracious

our Soveraigne, according to their manifold obligations, and brotherly affection to the Kingdom of *England*; forcing them to pray to God, and to desire all men, according to their stations, to use all lawfull meanes to breed and entertaine a good understanding betwixt His Majesty and His Parliament, the surest foundation of greatnesse to His Majesty, and happinesse to these Kingdomes. Likewise taking to heart the dangerous consequences to His Majesty, and to his Dominions, if your Lordships answer by tendring the offer of your service to His Majesty against the demands, or upon the differences betwixt His Majesty and His Parliament of *England*, or any other manner of way import (which God forbid) any engaging of your selves, or these Nations, in warre, or any thing that may tend thereunto.

Therefore in their owne names, and in the name of the rest of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Burgesses, and Ministers, whose hearts doe, and hands would goe along with this Petition, for preservation of peace betwixt these Kingdomes, They doe in all humility and earnestnesse petition your Lordships, in the depth of your wisdomes, seriously to ponder the consequences, of your Answer to his Majesty and the Parliament of England at this time, so that thereby, neither the confidence betwixt his Majesty and good Subjects here, nor amongst themselves, nor betwixt the Kingdomes (these unions tending ever to his Majesties greatnesse, and these disunions to his prejudice) may be any wayes weakened, or their peace endangered. And to that end, that as your Lordships would leave no lawfull meanes, according to your vocation and interest, unassayed for begetting a good understanding betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament, being his greatest and most unpartiall Councell, representing the Body, whereof his Majesty is the Head; and so removing these distractions (the continuance whereof will sure trouble the peace of the Kingdome) according to your Lordships last answer, so also seeing his Majesty requires not that your Lordships should, neither can your Lordships judge of the Lawes and proceedings of another independent Kingdome; and the Parliament of England offers to give all satisfaction, concerning any messages or papers sent to your Lordships anent their proceedings, that your Lordships would be pleased carefully to shun all offers of verball or reall engagements, either directly or by way of inference, without consent of the Parliament, conforme to the Treaty, which either may give any iust occasion of offence to your gracious Soveraigne, or of iealousie to your Brethren in *England*, or of discourse unto any, as if your Lordships did not observe that former rule of equity pressed by themselves during your troubles, To doe to others as they will be done to themselves. But did fall in the same faults, which your Lordships, and the rest of the Estates of this Kingdome, had condemned in the Councell of *England*; And for this effect they cannot but remember your Lordships, that according to an Article of the Treatise, there was appointed a Commission, as independant as any other, of so many of every Estate, representing the whole Kingdome, to prevent all occasion of division betwixt these Kingdomes, in the interim betwixt Parliaments. All which they humbly representing to your Lordships wise considerations, and expect from your Lordships, so gracious an answer, as may satisfie their present feares, and secure from those dangers in the interim betwixt Parliaments, and thereby prevent all necessity of petitions in this kinde.

Presented 31. *May* 1642. *To the Lords of His Majesties Privy Councell, By*

Earles.	*Knights.*	*Burgesses.*	*Ministers.*
E. Haddington.	Scotis-craig.	John Binny.	M. Andrew Ramsey.
E. Elcho.	Niddrie.	Thomas Paterson.	M. John Monterieff.

A Letter sent from the Kings Majesty to the Lords of His Privy Councell of the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

CHARLES R.

RIght trusty and wel-beloved Cousins, and Councellors, We greet you well. Although We have already written Our minde to you Our Councell; yet upon Our second thoughts arising especially from some bad rumours, comming to our knowledge, we finde it necessary both for our Selfe, and for the good of that our Kingdom, to declare, and make knowne both Our disposition and desires more fully.

WEe know and feele the charge to be great, and the place to be high, wherein God (the King of Kings) hath placed Us, and that We must render an accompt of all our actions to him, who in his owne time shall judge all men without exception of persons. We have no other intentions, but by our government, to honour him by whom Kings reigne, and to procure the good of our People: and for this end to preserve the right and authority wherewith God hath vested Us, and which by his Providence hath been derived to Us by many Princely Progenitors: in the which glory that our ancient Kingdome, and native Realme of *Scotland* doth participate.

Wee did not require of you, that you should sit as Judges upon the affaires of another Kingdome: We only intended to have both Our sufferings and Our actions, (as they are expresst in many papers past betwixt Us and Our Parliament) made throughly known unto you: that since We have none besides you whom We can acquaint with Our proceedings, you may clearly see that We have been so farre from wronging Our Parliament of *England*, that We have given them all satisfaction, even above that which they themselves in the beginning did expresse, or almost desire: and as much as could well consist with the safety of Our Person and Honour. We will not put you in minde of your naturall affection toward Us, which We know will rather be kindled than extinguished by Our distresse: Nor of your Covenant, wherein you are zealous of Our Greatnesse and Authority, and which standeth in that sense wherein you did sweare and subscribe it: Nor of the many good Lawes made in Our late Parliament (of which We hope the present and succeeding generations shall reap the fruits, when We are dead and gone:) Nor of the many promises made to Us, upon which We were willing to yeeld to such things for setling the government of that Our Kingdome, in Our personall absence, which neither could Wee have granted, nor would you have craved (as your selves did professe) had Our greater affaires permitted Our residence amongst you. And whereas Wee are most unjustly blamed and calumniated; 1. That We are Popishly affected: 2. That We are the cause of the blood-shed in *Ireland*: 3. That We Intend to bring in forraign Forces. We here doe protest and declare in presence of him who knowes the most secret of Our intentions and actions, that We are no wayes conscious to Our Selfe of the guiltinesse of any of the saids aspersions: and doe take him to witnesse Our innocency therein, who only hath the priviledge to be the searcher of hearts. And if any after so full and plaine profession shall distrust this Our free declaration, We attest God, that the fault is in the malignity of their rebellious humours, and no wayes deserved on Our part.

Given at Our Court at York, *the* 20 *of* May, 1642.

Dier

The Copy of a Letter sent from Sir *Jo. Bourchier* to Sir *Tho. Barrington* Knight and Baronet, from YORKE.

Sir,

YEsterday being at *Heworth-Moor*, I observed one reading something, so as I drew neere to him, and by enquiry I found that it was a Petition, that was to be presented presently to His Majesty: those that heard it read, approved of it. Meeting with a friend, I enquired of him if he had not the Petition, or a copy of it; which he told me he had: I entreated him that he would lend me it; which accordingly he did: And having read part of it, my Lord *Savill* came with a great company in a furious manner, and demanded what I did there, and told me, that I was reading some Pamphlet to the People, and that I was labouring to sow some seeds of Sedition, to seduce the Kings Subjects: Whereupon I told him that it was a Petition that I was reading privately to my self, which I upon his approach put in my pocket. My Lord *Savill* in an imperious manner demanded of me to deliver it to him; which I refused: Then his Lordship laid his hand on the belt of my sword, and almost pulled me off my horse, and forced me to deliver the Petition to him, lest otherwise some greater mischief might have come to him; for his Lordship told me, If we loved fighting we should have fighting enough. I told his Lordship, I came this day to labour for peace. And immediately before his Lordships departure, he told me that he knew me well enough; then I told his Lordship, that I hoped he knew no ill by me. Many that were with his Lordship held up their Canes in a terrifying manner; and one of them said, Hold your prating, it were good to cane you: and when his Lordship and the rest were gone, one of them turned back, and bid me be quiet, or else I should be caned; and that it were a good deed to set me in the stocks. Afterwards there was one Captaine *Blague*, who was one of my Lord *Savils* company, came in an intruding manner into my company, and I being discoursing with Sir *Richard Darley* and some other, and telling them how I was affronted even now by my Lord *Savill*, and formerly having fire throwne into my Coach, and some other affronts done unto me, which I have formerly told you of; this Captain told me I did ill to lay aspersions upon persons of Honour: Whereupon I told him I did not lay it upon my Lord, but that I was so abused and affronted: upon due consideration, I verily beleeve he came to make some quarrell.

Sir, upon my parting from you, you desired to heare from mee; here I thought good to let you know thus much concerning my selfe. Thus with my service to you and my Lady, I rest

York 4. *June* 1642. Your affectionate Cousin to serve you,

JO. BOURCHIER.

ORdered by the Lords in Parliament, That this Letter be forthwith Printed and published.

JO. BROWN Cleric. Parliamentorum.

FINIS.

Harvard College Library
Coolidge Fund.
June 30, 1939